SECRET

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Tonight, E and I went to the Dickens Fellowship dinner, to celebrate his 150th anniversary. I made the following speech, which was broadcast.

The moving spirit in this Society is Sir Evelyn Wrench. I have known him slightly for many years. He has been active in a variety of public in itions, especially the [redacted] ESU. He was, I think, associated at one time with Lord Northcliffe, whose biography I read on my way to Rome. It was a ponderous, but fascinating book. By the age of 30, Northcliffe was already rich from journalism. His ill health did not prevent him from an uninterrupted career of acquisition of newspapers and periodicals until he died, mad as a hatter, at 57. Lord Birkett was the other chief speaker tonight. He can discourse learnedly and wittily, without notice, on any subject, from an ant to an atom. The Dickens family was there in numbers. The ones I met seemed full of humor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REQ DATE 6-17-81
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February 8, 1962 - Thursday

E and I took the 8:15 train this morning for Liverpool. I had been too frustrated in my vain effort to get to the Isle of Man, again to risk ~~missing a meeting~~ because of bad flying weather. There were several stops going up from London, so it took us almost five hours. John Service and his wife met us. We went directly to lunch at Martins Bank. Harold Bibby, the Chairman, presided, and we had the pleasure of meeting many of his Directors, including Sir John Nicholson, President of the English Speaking Union branch at Liverpool. I thought they were an especially welcoming group of people. After excellent food and wine, there were short speeches. I claimed a connection with Martins Bank via association with Alexander Brown & Company in Baltimore. Alexander Brown, the founder of the business now known as Brown Brothers Harriman Company, had emigrated to America in 1800, and from this adventure sprang Brown, Shipley & Company,

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Perhaps the greatest problem now confronting us is Western disunity in the face of the almost monolithic stability of world-wide Communism, despite whatever discords may exist between the Chinese and the Russians.

It is natural that in Democracies, there should be sharp differences in assessments and policies. Such differences are usually of a tactical kind, for the strategic objectives of the Free World are distinct and agreed. The Sino-Soviet bloc, by contrast, can tactically direct the activities of their own peoples, and those of their satellites, to the end of achieving, in the cold war, unity of action.

Their clarity of dogma is of immense service to our adversaries. It enables them to mobilize all instruments in a common cause, and to devote carefully controlled publicity media to a predetermined purpose. While the West talks with many voices, our articulate antagonist speaks with only one, but that is authoritative.

Many suggestions have been made for bringing about a more effective alliance of Free nations. The use of NATO as an instrument for political and economic cohesion has been examined. Since it had its genesis in military concerns, national representation in it was largely dictated by military considerations. The wisdom of expanding its authority so that it might wield a large influence on financial and economic affairs, has been questioned, although the importance of intimate consultation between its members on matters of joint interest is recognized.

The Free World is interconnected, though not integrated, in a variety of institutions, ranging from military compacts to economic undertakings. The bulk of the support given to these institutions comes from the Nations of

NARA, Date 1-17-91

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February 3, 1962

Official - Informal

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Dear Mr. Jones:

I have just received your circular instruction No. CA-6093 on the subject of Congressional visits. I hope this was intended to apply more to smaller posts than to such large transit capitals as London and Paris.

We do not have detailed records, but so far as London is concerned, the Ambassadors here have not made a practice of meeting Congressmen for more than eight years. This is not out of disrespect or disregard for the Members of Congress, but simply because the numbers coming to London, or coming by way of London, are so large. In the period July 1-December 31, 1961, American Embassy representatives met and handled no less than 75 Congressional visits. The trip to and from London Airport, and the time taken to meet the visitor and clear him through customs, if all goes well and if the airplane is on time (which frequently is not the case), takes a minimum of three hours for the assigned Embassy employee. Thus, meeting the 75 visitors required about 225 hours, or 25 working days. These figures should be doubled to account for the time of the Embassy chauffeurs involved, the majority of it during non-office hours. Obviously, in addition, the strain on our restricted motor vehicle facilities is vastly increased, and involves the greatest single and most expensive use of our motor equipment.

There are, of course, special cases such as the Chairma the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Chairman of the

The Honorable
Roger W. Jones,
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration,
Department of State.

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REG 6-17-81

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